

PEACE PLAN IS DRAWN UP; ALL ENVOYS IN AGREEMENT

Continued from First Page.

staged here is willing to talk about it. It is understood, however, that provision has been made for the installation of a temporary government to step in at once if Huerta resigns and to remain in power until constitutional elections have been held and a President and Congress lawfully elected.

It is understood that President Wilson is prepared to pledge the support of the United States to the reorganization of internal affairs in Mexico provided full guarantees are given that the reform promised will be carried out.

Practically all those here attending the mediation conference, neutrals or partisans, are declaring now that Victoriano Huerta has proved himself to be the strongest man in Mexico today and they praise his record as provisional President during the past year. "They add that he has won over to his side a great number of those who formerly opposed him, and to demand at this time as a condition precedent for peace in Mexico that he be totally eliminated from the political situation would probably mean war and strife for many years to come."

The idea that Mr. Wilson should insist on total elimination of Huerta, that is to say, that he must not be a candidate for the Presidency, was scouted by one of those most prominently connected with the mediation proceedings. "A demand for the unconditional proscription of Gen. Huerta would be absurd," said this authority. "Mr. Wilson undoubtedly agrees with this view."

Confirmation of the story printed in today's Sun was afforded from all sides here this afternoon. It was admitted that no such definite plans as have been published have ever been taken up by the mediators and that they have at no time considered any plans for the imposition of a new Government upon Mexico.

It was also agreed that the all important question has been discussed in the general declaration of principle which the mediators will draft in collaboration with the delegates of both sides.

Land Question Is Vital.

The vital importance of this question and the absolute necessity of settling it with as little delay as possible are undisputed. Students of Mexican affairs are well aware that the land problem can be found the germ of the revolutionary fever south of the Rio Grande.

The Mexican delegates to the conference announced this morning that they would issue a statement on the land question, but Senator Martineau, of California, spokesman for the delegates, announced later that the statement would not be issued. The delegates declined to reveal the reason for this change. It is understood, however, that the statement which Sen. Martineau, Elguero and Rodriguez planned to give was intended as a denial that the question of the division of land in Mexico was to be definitely settled at this conference. The delegates take the stand that this is a matter which must be left to the Mexicans themselves.

Carranza May Change Plan.

It is known that Carranza has been in direct communication with Washington and the belief prevails here that the Constitutional leader has reconsidered his decision not to participate in the mediation proceedings.

Well informed persons here scout the idea that any protest from Carranza would interrupt the mediation negotiations. The mediators take the stand that the rebel leader, having the delegates' invitation to participate in the conference, no longer has a voice in the proceedings and the negotiations will go on regardless of any protest.

The Mexican delegation conferred with the mediators this afternoon behind closed doors and guarded by a small army of Canadian secret service men.

The three mediators and the delegates of Mexico and the United States will go to Toronto on a special train leaving Niagara Falls at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The delegates and the mediators will be accompanied by all their relatives and the other members of their parties and will be entertained in the Canadian city by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor-General of Canada and the Duchess of Connaught.

CARRANZA UNYIELDING.

Will Insist on Policy of No Compromise on Huerta.

EL PASO, Tex., May 26.—Decided objection by Gen. Carranza to developments at the Niagara Falls conference sufficed today to bring the proceedings to a temporary halt, threatening to disrupt the mediation plans, according to officials of the Constitutional organization. All day long Gen. Carranza was in communication with a trusted aide, Mr. Zubaran Capmany, his representative at Washington, and Constitutional agents at Niagara Falls.

The exchange of views today was a continuation of that which Carranza began yesterday afternoon and continued until well after midnight. The first chief of the Constitutionalists, it is understood, instructed his representatives this morning to lay before the United States delegates a rigid insistence that the retirement of President Huerta must come as the elimination of all his adherents in a political sense, allowing the present controlling party in Mexico city no voice in the selection of a provisional Government pending the holding of elections.

Carranza is said to have made further objection that suggestions of names for a possible successor to Huerta are being made solely by Huerta delegates, the effect being that Huerta is allowed to name his successor and the triumphant rebels have no voice in the selection.

The third objection is said to be

founded on the disposition of the Huerta representatives to take no definite action on the mediation problem, contending that a solution properly lies with the Mexican Congress. Carranza's contention is that the revolution is based primarily upon the agraria problem, the spoliation of the many by the few and the seizure of the Mexican Government by Huerta. Carranza is minutely advised of the progress of the mediation proceedings. From the tenor of telegraphic exchanges it is regarded as very unlikely that Carranza will accept the findings of the mediators, but will insist that the Constitutionalists, having practically conquered Mexico, be subjected to no interference in the establishment of their Government and the enactment of reforms long contemplated.

The views of Carranza are regarded as meaning that the Constitutional chief intends to stand pat, and that his armies will be prepared to resist what he considers unwarranted interference on the part of the South American mediators and the United States.

Three single wire into Mexico being held by Carranza, only a brief message with regard to the progress of military events in the interior came through. It stated that the Constitutionalists were still occupying the city of Saltillo and that preparations are going forward vigorously at Torreon preparatory to taking the field against the Federalists in Zacatecas, Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosi.

FEAR CHAOS IN CAPITAL.

U. S. Army May Have to Move When Villa Triumphs.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—United States navy and army officials are laying plans for the future in regard to the Mexican trouble on the assumption that a large force will be sent into Mexico city.

It was with this idea in view that an order was issued recently directing the battleships to maintain their present position in the Gulf of Mexico, and that a provisional division made up of four of the ships which have been in Mexican waters for the greatest length of time should be immediately relieved. The Administration's greatest fear at present is that the Constitutionalists upon entering Mexico city will bring on a state of affairs far worse than present conditions there.

A message was received here today from Carranza strongly reiterating his stand on the question of mediation—namely, that mediation of the internal affairs of Mexico by the United States or South American republics would not be considered.

This information greatly affected the optimistic view of the outcome of the conference at Niagara. No mention of the progress made there has yet emanated from an official source.

In the event that United States troops are sent to Mexico, the fleet now in Mexican waters will not be kept up to its present strength. The special service squadron, composed chiefly of monitors, gunboats and destroyers, will remain in charge of Rear Admiral Winslow. He will shortly transfer his flag from the battleship New York to the armored cruiser Albatross.

At present, according to officials, it is thought that the presence on the coast of a large number of ships would not be needed in the event of operations inland. On the other hand, the military force at Vera Cruz would have to be greatly strengthened in order to make a radical move with any hope of accomplishing the capture of the city.

The capture of Mexico city by the rebels is conceded. The only factor now being considered is the time it will require. When it is finally decided that the Constitutionalists it is estimated that a force of fully 50,000 men will enter the capital.

Gen. Villa will doubtless be the commander in chief of this army. His recent actions in other Mexican cities and towns captured has shaken materially the faith of the Administration in this leader, in whom great hopes were placed.

It is feared that mob rule or civil strife in the very heart of the republic will follow the capture of Mexico city. Present plans of the Constitutionalists do not include Carranza's presence with the combined attacking armies, and it is feared that Villa, once in control of the city of Mexico, will finally accept Carranza as the majority of his men will uphold him.

Zapata is expected to complicate the situation. With a following including practically every man in the region south and southeast of Mexico city this rebel chief, who has operated almost independently of Carranza and Villa, is expected to assert his own power in the event of a break between the Constitutionalists and Carranza. The State Department today denied in toto a report printed in afternoon newspapers to-day that Zapata had sent a representative to confer with Secretary of State Bryan and President Wilson and assure them that he was in accord with and willing to accept the principle of mediation.

Railroad communication in the territory recently acquired by the rebels is being rapidly perfected. The line between Tampico and Matamoros has been opened, and the cars and locomotives are being shipped into the United States, Consul-General Hanna reported today.

The usual Constitutional programme of enforcing loans from the residents of places captured by them is being put into effect at Toluca, Admiral Howard notified the Navy Department today.

Transportation on the west coast is limited now to Government ships entirely. Crews of the ships under Admiral Howard's command are suffering considerably from illness and men are being returned to the United States on every returning vessel.

Theodore W. Jones, an American who has been held in jail at Tepic by the Federalists for shooting an escaped convict, has been released by the Constitutionalists.

FEDERALS HOLDING MATZATAN.

Mexico City Quiet—Money Issued to Relieve Tension.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun

MEXICO CITY, May 26.—The announcement from the War Office is that the

THE RIGHT KIND OF ADVICE

One of our clients said in our office recently:
"Before my husband died he told me to go to your company to invest my money and then I would be all right."
She followed his advice and now she knows the comfort afforded by our Guaranteed Mortgages.

There is no possibility of the loss of your principal and the interest return, 4½%, is larger than from any other investment that is equally safe.

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355 Fulton St., Jamaica.

situation in San Luis Potosi and Cuernavaca is unchanged, while the Federalists under Gen. Ojeda are holding Mazatlan against the heavy assaults of the Constitutionalists. The capital continues quiet. Business men are in better spirits than they have been for some time owing to the action of the Government in clearing the national mint 50,000 pesos in fractional coinage for the use of trade. This relieves the shortage due to the hoarding by the fearful or the thrifty.

WATTERSON TILTS AT MR. WILSON'S POLICY

Says President's Proposals for Settlement of Question Are Preposterous.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 26.—Under the caption "Breakers Ahead" Mr. Watterson will say in the Courier-Journal to-morrow, apropos of the interview on Mexico by Samuel G. Blythe with President Wilson in the Saturday Evening Post of last week:

"As ethical and historic propositions all that the President says here may be true enough. If it related to our own country it would constitute a good basis for party movement and Presidential leadership. But it relates to another country, and when it is supplemented or rather in this interview, by the following it becomes debatable:

"My ideal," declared Mr. Wilson, "is an orderly and righteous government in Mexico; but my passion is for the submerged 85 per cent. of the people of that republic who are now struggling toward liberty."

"The President does not consider here the character of '85 per cent. of the people' for whom he expresses such concern; their capacity to take care of themselves if given the chance; their fitness for citizenship and self-government; and finally, our duty toward them, a foreign and never an overfriendly people."

"Such talk led to the visionary freedman's bargain and the cruel and foolish tyranny of reconstruction, involving years of hurt things done with the noblest intention on the part of many who believed the blacks, oppressed by the whites, required only the ballot along with 'forty acres and a mule' to redeem and revitalize the South."

"In consequence of errors, alike injurious to both the blacks and the whites of the South, the plan of fanatical uplift had to be abandoned. It is partly the remembrance of this which leads the Courier-Journal to challenge the policy which the President has adopted and to warn him against its dangers."

"Reduced to plain terms and brought down from generalities to particulars, Mr. Blythe represents Mr. Wilson as pledging himself to three signal mistakes."

"Each of these proposals is laid in the gratuitous assumption that the Mexicans are capable of self-government, that they will welcome our intervention, promising that we have only to change the rulers and the system to secure permanent order and peace."

"It takes no account of Mexican factions impossible to unite; of Mexican passions impossible to quell. It makes the United States the most visionary as well as the most generous of philanthropists."

"Can the President believe that the moral obligation which he so stoutly advances requires any such sacrifice or that the voters of this country will sanction the expenditure of a billion or half a billion of money in such an adventure without any return whatever?"

"It is preposterous. Such statesmanship exists only in heaven. It has no abode on earth."

"On the interview we have quoted the President cannot stand. Part of Mexico we require. We must have Lower California, with Magdalena Bay for a naval station, and we ought to have Sonora, if not Chihuahua. No patchwork land scheme in favor of the Sumas will do. The presence of the forces sent to achieve it. As soon as pressure is withdrawn hell will break loose again. On the hell thrown down by Mr. Wilson's policy, Theodore Roosevelt may become dangerous."

HOARDING THEIR SILVER.

If Mexican money is offered, for instance a five peso note for a check drawn on the bank of Mexico, or a centavo, then a trap for the honest and

VERA CRUZ BATTLES NOW CENTRE ON FOOD

Natives Fight Among Themselves for Free Rations Given by Americans.

BREAD LINE ABANDONED

Mexicans Prefer Remnants of Soldiers' Meals to Working for Their Living.

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special Correspondence of THE SUN.

VERA CRUZ, May 19.—Christians are commanded to love their enemies, but where in the Bible are they told to feed them?

A living off the Americans has become a habit with hundreds of Mexicans in Vera Cruz, although the necessity for it is extremely doubtful. In the early days of the occupation a great many people were in danger of starvation if the Americans did not feed them. Business and industry were so disorganized that for the poor, accustomed to living on the narrowest possible margin, the situation was precarious. The navy did a generous and humanitarian thing when it instituted the bread line.

The case is different now, however. There is plenty of work in Vera Cruz for all who will work. There is also enough food, although it is true that prices have risen, and the variety of diet offered is not what it might be under other conditions. But the number of those eating out of the hands of the Americans has in no way decreased, nor is there any likelihood that it will until the Americans hold out all army food from those now filling their stomachs without labor and without charge.

Gratitude of Poor.

At first it was a sort of satisfaction to the Americans to see the humble to the Mexicans make up the lowest stratum of the Vera Cruz population waiting in line baskets in hand, silent and patient, for the American bread and "canned beef" or corned beef. Every heart glowed with satisfaction at seeing the people, apparently filled with gratitude, bearing away to their rabbit warren dwellings the means of their daily sustenance.

But now it is different. The feeding of the Mexicans is a nuisance and the sight of their scramble for food disgusting. Every one knows that were they so minded they could now provide for themselves. The bread line is discontinued. The soldiers at the various army camps are relieved of the necessity of passing out food personally and individually to these beggars. Instead the remnants of each meal at each mess tent are put in big wash boilers and set some distance from the camp, so that the soldiers may be removed from the disturbance that accompanies the scramble for food.

Formerly the Mexican who lived off the Americans was satisfied to get any food; now his effort is to get the best and the most. Women and children usually predominate in the surging crowds that pounce, like beasts of prey, upon the food set out for them. There are only two kinds of Mexican females, at least among the poor—the mother and the beggar.

Such talk led to the visionary freedman's bargain and the cruel and foolish tyranny of reconstruction, involving years of hurt things done with the noblest intention on the part of many who believed the blacks, oppressed by the whites, required only the ballot along with 'forty acres and a mule' to redeem and revitalize the South."

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If Mexican money is offered, for instance a five peso note for a check drawn on the bank of Mexico, or a centavo, then a trap for the honest and

the unscrupulous is set. The waiter will shrug his shoulders and sulkily announce that he has no change—the bill must be paid with a one peso note and silver, or preferably, all in silver. Some one inexperienced will fall for this and empty his pockets of all his small currency.

The shrewd merchant—usually a Spaniard—has an eye to the future and is hoarding every scrap of silver upon which he can lay his hands. Tons of it are concealed in Vera Cruz in trunks and under the tiled floors and courtyards. He doesn't know when the flood of paper money will become so much waste—even now it is money only by common acceptance—whereas silver is always silver.

It is for the same reason that hundreds of thousands of dollars of American money have come into Vera Cruz in the last month, but hardly a dollar of it is in evidence now. All except what remains in the hands of the Americans has been neatly stowed away against a rainy day. The general result is a shortage in silver, out of which the merchants are daily making a profit by gouging each customer for a few centavos on the pretence of inability to make change. And meanwhile sturdy efforts are being made by the local plutocrats to force up the value of the Mexican paper. For a month the American authorities have been puzzling over this situation, chiefly for the protection of the enlisted men of the army and navy, whose pay is all going into the hands of the natives, but no remedy has been discovered.

The attitude of the Americans was well illustrated the other day by a stalwart marine in a hot argument with a native street merchant who is also an exchange broker on the side. The marine was demanding "three pesos for una—three pesos for una," while the Mexican was insisting on two and a half. "All over the city," shouted the marine, "they are demanding 'three pesos for una—three pesos for una.' The stolid Mexican, though ignorant of even mixed English, undoubtedly caught the American idea. But he stuck to his rule and the marine angrily walked off, firing this parting shot:

"You blanket blank blank. We came down here to kill you folks, but let you

SILLIMAN, STILL WEAK FROM FEVER, REACHES VERA CRUZ

Vice-Consul Exculpates Huerta From Blame for His Imprisonment, Saying Maass Alone Is Responsible

By E. DE L. SLEVIN.

Special Correspondence of THE SUN.

VERA CRUZ, May 26.—John R. Silliman, the United States Vice-Consul at Saltillo, whose arrest and imprisonment at Saltillo almost put an end to mediation between the United States and Mexico, arrived at Vera Cruz to-day.

Large and powerful as he is, Mr. Silliman showed the effects of fever contracted by his ten days trip from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi. The long walk in the sun from the break in the railroad line outside Vera Cruz to the American lines was a severe tax on his strength and he availed himself of the arm of a younger man. He also accepted the arm of a husky soldier as he got off the shuttle train in Vera Cruz.

"Oh, I'm all right," he declared to the correspondents. "Just a little knocked out by the fever. I'll have no trouble in getting my strength back."

He was not inclined to talk about his experiences. "I do not blame Gen. Huerta," he said. "Gen. Joaquin Maass, the Federal commander of Saltillo, was solely responsible for it all."

To Go Back to Saltillo.

Whatever may be his physical condition, his trying time has not affected his nerve or his spirit. His friends say that he would be perfectly willing to return to Saltillo to-morrow, and no matter what may be the outcome he expects to spend the balance of his life in the city in which he has lived seventeen years. Mrs. Silliman is still there, the guest of the British Consulate.

Friends to whom Mr. Silliman has talked say that his long trip from Saltillo to San Luis Potosi was such a strain on the nerve of any man. When he was released an escort of 300 men was off to accompany his train, and they ran into trouble a few miles south of

the city, which shortly afterward fell to the rebels.

Ordinarily the trip would take twelve hours, but every four was lengthened almost to a day. The track was torn up and telegraph poles chopped down. Bridges were torn out and all repair work was done under fire. Three engagements were fought with the rebels, and scores were killed on both sides. The train became a rolling hospital and non-combatants were seated on the floor, surrounded by barricades of cotton bales. Mr. Silliman was accompanied by E. L. Degener of the British Consulate, who was sent along to give the protection of the British name to the American Vice-Consul.

So far as Mr. Silliman could see the rebel plan was to isolate Saltillo by cutting off all communication in order to force a surrender. Gen. Joaquin Maass had 12,000 soldiers, but little ammunition. The travellers by train knew nothing of Villa's coming, nor did they hear anything about it.

Lacked Food in Jail.

The Vice-Consul's experience in the penitentiary to which he was sent by Gen. Maass was far from pleasant. He was repeatedly threatened and deprived of sufficient food, but he was buoyed up by word secretly conveyed to him that the Brazilian Minister at Mexico city as well as the British Minister, Sir Lionel Carden, was working hard in his behalf. He has told his friends that he has much to be thankful for to the Brazilian diplomat.

When they arrived at Mexico city both Mr. Silliman and Mr. Degener were suffering from fever. The Vice-Consul was compelled to wait two days, but the British representative was still in bed when the train left for Vera Cruz. Mr. Silliman is a native of Alabama. He was a member of the famous class of '73, Princeton, of which President Wilson, Cleveland H. Dodge and other noted men were also members.

The charge against him was giving aid to the rebels.

live, and now you're trying to rob us!" All of which is precisely true. Gratitude that his life was spared—for he honestly expected the Americans to shoot him, just as his fellow countrymen would have done under similar circumstances—has not lasted long in the breast of the Veracruzano. The waiter who during the early days of the occupation jumped and bowed and smiled now sits in our midst, a silver upon silver upon silver, and does not hesitate to become a bit insolent to Americans in civilian dress. The Americans do not measure up to his ideas of a conqueror. They are too easy, he knows not when they are too easy. He knows not when they are too easy. He knows not when they are too easy. He knows not when they are too easy.

LIBERALS TO JOIN REBELS.

Strong Party in Central Mexico Will Fight Huerta.

JUAREZ, May 26.—Constitutionalists in northern Mexico and Liberals in central and southern Mexico, each the strongest political party in its respective section, are to be met in a campaign for the elimination of Huerta and the entire Cientifico party.

Senor Iglesias Calderon has arrived in Juarez from New York, to which city he went after his release by Americans from prison in Vera Cruz. Calderon is the leader of the Liberal party in Mexico. He was thrown into prison by Huerta. Senor Calderon is expected to go south to confer with Gen. Carranza Wednesday, and a special train is being arranged for him.

Rebels are pushing the campaign against bandits in the State of Chihuahua. In a skirmish at Ciniega De Hornas, between a rebel detachment from Casas Grandes under Major Alejandro Arando and bandits under Manuel Gutierrez, two bandits were killed, one wounded, and one executed, and one wounded, who later died.

The bandits are in sympathy with the Huerta Government because of the activity of rebels in running them down.

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U. S. BLUEJACKETS RELEASED.

Two Men From Battleship Were Arrested at Manzanillo.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, May 26.—Two American sailors from a United States battleship, who were recently arrested at Manzanillo, were released today by order of the Federal Government.

Gen. Francisco Romero, formerly Governor of the State of San Luis Potosi, has been made commander of the troops operating against Zapata's forces in Morelos. The situation at San Luis Potosi, which is besieged by the rebels, is unchanged. Official advice is to the effect that the rebels made several attempts to approach the city but were repulsed.

The Minister of Salvador here said today that a fund is being organized in his country to be placed at the disposal of Mexico in case of war between this republic and the United States. He said that 10,000 Salvadorians and Hondurans are ready to engage as volunteers in the Mexican army.

BULLET PEPPERED SHIP HERE.

Antilla Under Rebel Fire While Taking Cargo to Tampico.

The steamship Antilla, a Ward Line freighter flying the Cuban flag, arrived yesterday from Tampico with her superstructure peppered with bullets and many marks on her hull. As she was passing up the river to Tampico on April 29 she was fired on by Mexican Constitutionalists, who wished to prevent her from landing supplies to the Federalists. She was forced to anchor and all hands went below for shelter. Quartermaster Jose Munoz, whose duty on the bridge exposed him to the fire, was shot through the calves of both legs. He was convalescing in his berth when the ship docked yesterday.

The Mexican Federal gunboat Zaragoza silenced the Constitutionalists' fire and the Antilla landed her cargo.

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Decoration Day

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One way fare for round trip via West Shore R. R. Tickets on sale May 29 and 30, good returning until June 1.

West Shore R. R.

One way fare, plus 10 cents, for round trip to all points between New York and Albany. Good going May 30, good returning until June 1; also Sunday May 24, and every Sunday and Holiday during this summer.

Adirondack and Green Mts. 1000 Islands

One way fare plus \$2.00 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 29 to June 13, good returning within 30 days.

Harlem Division

Summer Home Seekers' tickets are on sale at one way fare, plus 10 cents, for round trip to Pleasantville and points north on May 30. Returning to June 1.

Special Fare Bulletins

giving full particulars of Holiday Excursions, may be obtained of New York Central travel agent at address: Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, New York.

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